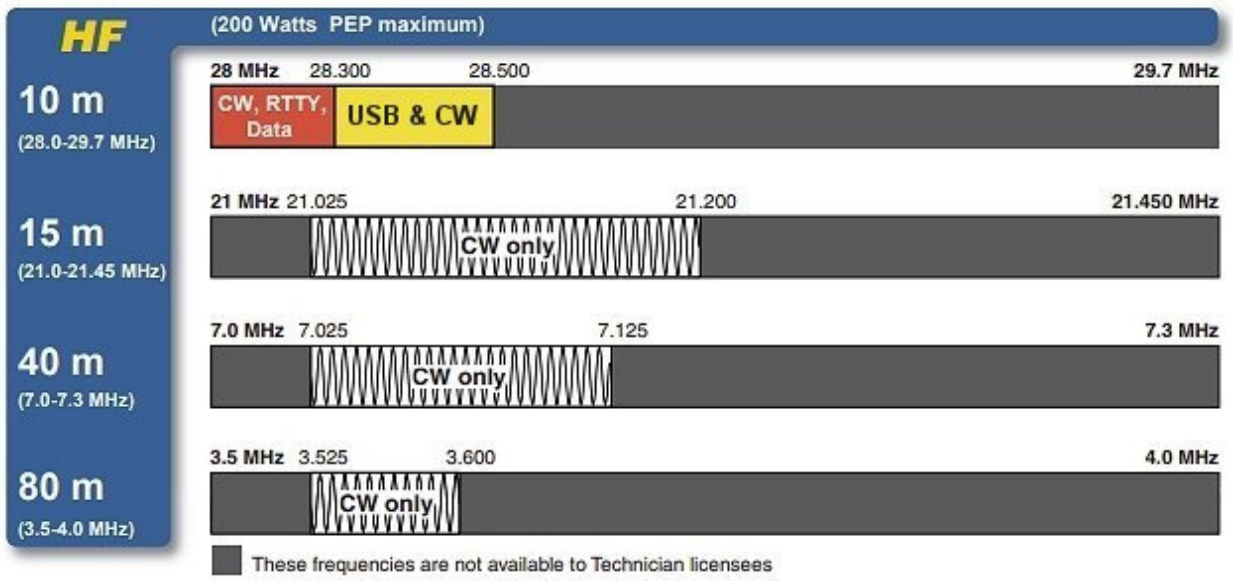
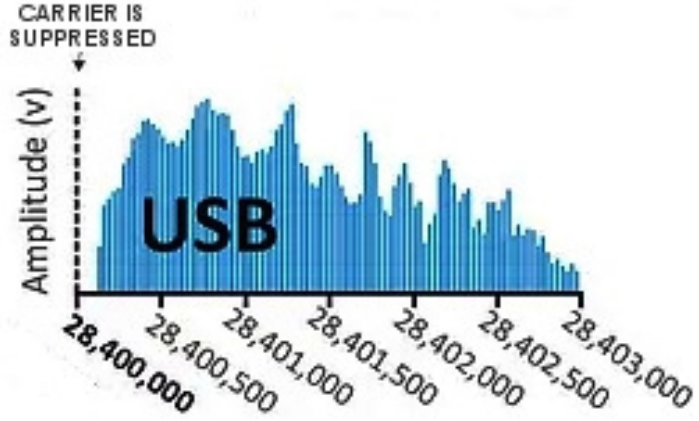
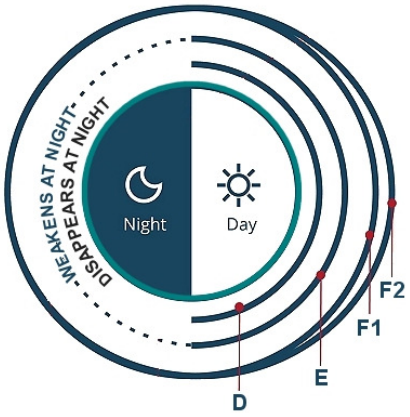


10 Meters (28.000 - 29.700 MHz)

Use the 28.3-28.5 sector for USB (Voice) and Morse (CW). Contacts can be made beyond 1,000 miles with over-the-horizon skip propagation via the ionosphere.





15 Meters (21.000 - 21.450 MHz)

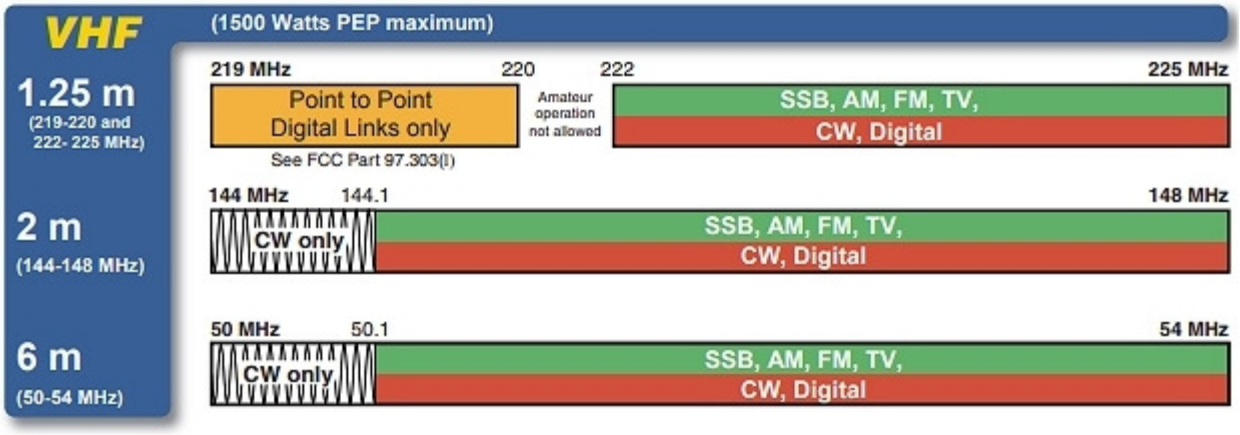
Peak sunspot cycles enable contacts over 1,000 miles day and night. During minimum sunspot cycles contacts can be made during the day but not at night.

40 Meters (7.000 – 7.300 MHz)

This band provides a mix of a few hundred miles by day and worldwide communications at night using medium power and non-directional antennas. Comparatively few hams use directional antennas in this band, so Hams with average stations are more likely to make contacts without interference.

80 Meters (3.500 – 4.000 MHz)

Non ham radios also operate in this band so noise and static levels are high, especially at night. During the day stations over 100 miles away can be heard. At night, distances over 1000 miles are common with high end antennas.



1.25 Meters (219.00 - 225.00 MHz)

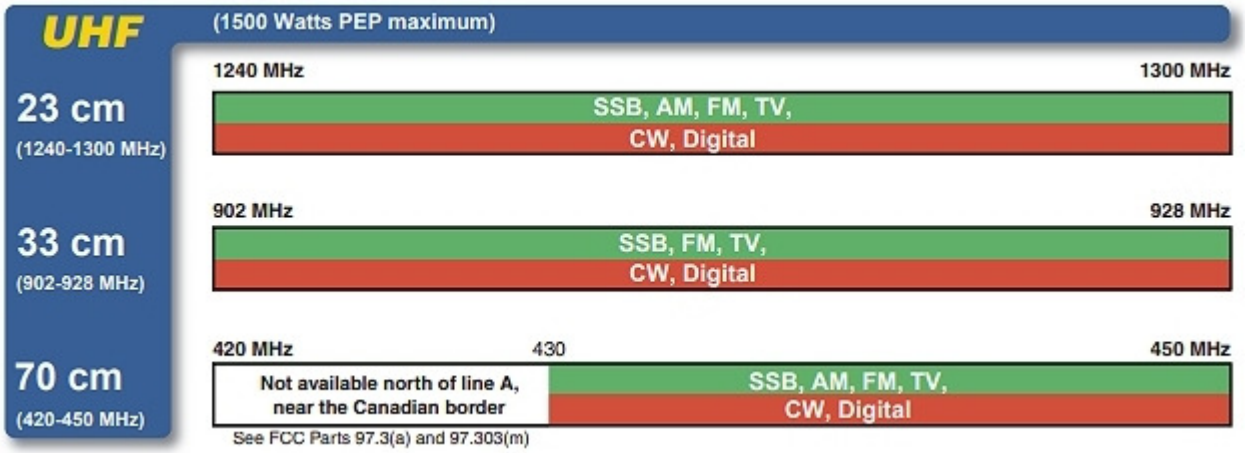
Use the 220-222 sector for Voice (USB and FM repeaters)

Two Meters (144.00 – 148.00 MHz)

Repeaters make this a very popular band. Modest stations can achieve distances of 20 to 30 miles, more with directional antennas, high power and USB voice. Frequencies are channelized (not contiguous) with 12.5kHz spacing.

Six Meters (50.000– 54.000 MHz)

The propagation characteristics of this band are similar to the 10 meter band.



23 Centimeters (1240 – 1300 MHz)

Less popular than the 70 CM band but more popular since advent of commercially made equipment. DX contacts require high elevation locations.

33 Centimeters (902 – 928 MHz)

Repeaters are rare so some Hams have simplex clubs that meet periodically.

70 Centimeters (440.000 – 480.00 MHz)

Most widely used UHF band. DX contacts better in USB and CW than Voice (FM). Activity increases during contests or high sunspot cycles. Channel spacing is not currently 12.5kHz, and most repeaters have a 1.6 MHz input/output offset.